NEW YORK HERALD. ARRI GORDOT SERVET.

THE R. V. CORNER OF HAMAU AND PULTON BELL

AMBREMENTS THIS SYENING

PROADWAY TREATER Breadway JOCKO -ROSE AND

PIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-Terms Does Fres DOWNRY THEATER. Sowery-Magic Many or Altes MERTON'S NEW THRATER, Breadway, opposite Bend st

BALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway GARRAD GOING TO

BAURA REPRES TERATRE, OM Broadway-MARY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st. - ISALIAN OFFICA-

JPO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREES, 444 Bread

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway-Nagne Minosens. BO 327 BROADWAY, opposite the Broadway Theatre

- WORLEY'S FERENA DERS. 596 Broadway - Ermorian

Hew York, Wednesday, Pebruary 11, 1857.

Startling revelations respecting the Bond stree tragedy were made yesterday, tending more strongly to fix the commission of the crime upon the already suspected parties. See our report of the proceed ings, and a review of the testimony in the editorial

Additional particulars of the destruction caused by the recent freshets are given on the second page of to day's paper. At last accounts the floods were smbsiding. It will be some days before an approximate estimate even of the damage can be ascer

A disastrons fire occurred shortly after I o'clock so Tuesday morning, at the corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, in the cabinet manufactory and warercoms of Bernard Bosch. The six story brick building occupied for the factory was the first brought to the earth by the flames, carrying with the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Bosch, which were buried beneath the rains. The five story building fronting on Bleecker street soon after shared the same fate. The deceased was the owner of the property, and is said to have been worth pear a hundred thousand dollars. At present the origin of the sire is unknown, but supposed to be the act of an incendiary. The Fice Marshal's investigation will probably elicit some clue to its cause. A full account of the melancholy affair will be found in another column of this day's issue.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate mass of correspondence with reference to the pro chamation of martial law in Washington Territory by Governor Stevens during the Indian difficulties The facts in the case were laid before the public a long time ago by the newspapers. The only new feature in the history of the matter is the letter of the President condemning in strong terms the course of Governor Stevens. It may be found under the telegraphic head. A motion to refer the credentials and other documents relative to the Indiana Senators to the Judiciary Committee gave rise to a spirited debate. Several Senabors desired a select committee, but the original motion finally prevailed. Notice was given of a bill providing for the time and manner of electing Senators by the Legislatures, with the view, it is pre sumed, of putting a stop to the trequent squabbles ever contested seats. In the House the bill codifying the revenue laws and establishing collection districts was laid on the table-96 to 85. The Se note bill in aid of the Atlantic Submarine telegraph was referred to the Post Office Committee. A mo tion to reconsider will be urged to-day. The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the tariff amendments.

The proceedings of the Legi-lature vesterday were Gev. King has vetoed the Supply bill of 1856, and a message giving his reasons for so doing will be sent

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst. and the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. The advices merely confirm the intelligence previously received

The Ferry Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, to hear the complaints of those who charge the Union Ferry Company with not running their boats in accordance with the stipulation of their leases. Notwithstanning the fact that this meeting had been advertised for a week, and the pe titions of complaint were signed by over eleven shousand persons, there were none of the complain ante in attendance, and the committe, adjourned ever until next week, when the trustees or the Union Ferry Company will be present.

The Board of Ten Governors met vesterday, and spent a good deal of time in debating a proposition received from the Merchants' Bank to pay the Board four per cent per anuum for all sums over \$10,00 deposited in their bank - which was finally accepted. A resolution was also passed to inquire of respects ble banks what interest they were willing to give for the money the Board had no present use for. There are now 6.767 persons in the institutions, being an increase of 57 since last week.

The Guynet will case, which involves some curious points in law, was brought up before the Surrogate yesterday. Capt. Luce, who commanded the steamship Arctic when she was lost, testified that he saw the whole Guynet family alive and together on the steamer half a minute before she sank. The entire question turns upon what members of the family died first, so there is a curious problem to be solved. Our report of the testimony

is unavoidably crowded out. The sales of cotton, yesterday, reached about 2,000 baks. The market closed firm, at about 13%c. for middling uplands, and 13%c for middling New Orleans Flour was steady, with a fair amount of sales, includin lots for export. Wheat sold to a moderate extent including Missouri red at \$1.60; amber colored do. a \$1 68: Illinois red at \$1 58: white do, at 1 75: Milwaukt club at \$1 54. Corn sold at 71c. rom store and 72 4c. delivered; but closed dull with a tendency to lower prices. Pork was rather firmer, with sales of new mess at \$21 40 a \$21 50, and old at \$20 30 a \$20 40. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 450 hinds. Cuba mascovade at \$30 a 10c, and 124 boxes at Sc a 10c. Coffee was more active, with sales of 2,100 bags Rio and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, at rates stated in another column. The cargo of J. Palmer, con to day. Freights were slack, without change of moment in rates for Liverpool, while to Lendon they were some maier, with engagements or oil cake at 25e per ton.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY. By reference to our Lancaster despatch. under our telegraphic head, it will be seen that our correspondent at that locality is of the opinion that one object of Mr. Buchanan's late visit to Washington was to bring his personal influence directly to bear against the ratification, by the Senate, of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. This is very important news, if correct: but our opinion is that Mr. Buchanan went to Washington with not the remetest idea of interfering one way or the other, directly or indirectly, with the treaty before the Senate.

A year ago Mr. Buchanan was our Minister at London, acting under the instructions of Mr. Marcy in behalf of the Pierce administration. His correspondence with Lord Clarendon, under these instructions, was remarkably plain spoken against England's usurpations and treaty violawone and Mosquito protec grates, he , in Control

America. But if Pierce and Marcy, after having dictated this course of correspondence, have thought proper to initiate, to accept, and to recommend to the Senate this Dallas-Clarendon treaty, why should Mr. Buchanan go to Washington, while yet a private citizen, to defeat the treaty or to use his prospective authority, in any way whatever, with the Senate? We presume that he knows too well the propriety and fitness of things to undertake any ex periment of this kind. The only way in which he might with propriety interpose to prevent the ratification of the treaty in the interval to the 4th of March, would be in the form of a confidential application to Mr. President Pierce or his Premier. We dare say, however, that Mr. Buchanan has not taken even this step against this treaty of Mr. Dailse with Lord Clarendon, but that the recommitment of the treaty to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a view to certain amendments, was the work of the Senate, independently of any conversation with or remonstrance or suggestion from Mr. Buchanan on

Furthermore, we adhere to our impression. heretofore expressed, that the object of the Sepate in this reference of the treaty was to hold it over to the 4th of March, to await the views of Mr. Buchenan, in his official capacity, as Mr. Pierce's successor. Finally, we believe that the name of Mr. Dallas so far from being a drawback with Mr. Buchapan will be a positive advantage to the treaty, and that with some smendments the general programme of the treaty will yet be ratified through the influence

The Bond Street Murder-More Light on the Subject-Official Blundering.

The public excitement in relation to the mys terious murder of Doctor Burdell receives an additional impetus to-day, in the shape of some very important testimony. A man of the name of Farrell testifies that at about half past ten on the evening of the murder he was walking brough Bond street, and sat down upon the steps d' Burdell's house to tie the string of his shoe. He saw a man wearing a shawl go into the house; then heard a cry of murder; then a man in his shirt sleeves came to the door from the inside, and roughly demanded of Farrell what he was doing there. The man's left hand rested on the inside of the door case. The witness, after a lengthy examination, identified Eckel as the man that came to the door. It was also proven that Doctor Burdeil was in town on the twentyeighth of October last—the date of the alleged marriage-and that he attended on that day a meeting of the directors of the Artisans' Bank. This will not probably appear in evidence, as the Coroner has no power to weigh conflicting testimony. A young woman, attendant in a shop in Broadway where canes are sold, testified that a lady and gentleman came there on the fatal Pfiday to buy a sword cane; the witness did not identify Mrs. Cunningham or Eckel as the persons. An attempt to introduce testimony to show who the person really was caused an unseemly quarrel between Mr. Clinton, the counsel for Mrs. Canningham, Mr. Capron and the Coroner. The last named officer wound up the day's work by committing Mrs. Cunningham to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Inquest of the county

The testimony of Mr. Farrell is highly important. In the first place it corroborates the evidence of three other persons as to the time of the murder. We have now four respectable witnesses, who fix the time at between half-past ten and eleven. They all beard the cry of murder. Two of them saw a man answering to the description of Dr. Burdell enter the house. Mr. Farrell, in addition to stairway and street door. The man who left his work unfinished to go down to the street door deposited the marks on his way, and there is a stain of blood on the place where Mr. Farreli swears that Eckel's hand rested. This positive evidence upsets all the theories formed upon the supposition that the marder was done by some person from without the house. It is, in fact, the only direct evidence against Eckel. Why the murderer should come down at that moment, cannot be explained. It is one of those myste tions occurrences, one of those apparently trivial circumstances which often give a clue to crime, however carefully it may have been planaid Perhaps, in his over anxiety to produce the im: tes sion that the murderer left the house he may have purposely stained the stairway and door ase with the blood of the victim.

Well, then, we have some light at last. After eleven days of blundering on all hands, the murder seems likely to be traced to its perpetrators, but not through any vigilance of the authorities having the matter in charge. The investigation commenced with a Coroner who was both ignorant and foolish. He knew enough. however, to hold the suspected parties in close custody. Then we had a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Brady, which resulted in closing the mouths of Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham Now, Mr. Capron interferes and demands a repetition of testimony which is of no value. This attorney-never distinguished for his legal acumen-insists upon asking a string of questions which have no bearing whatever upon the matter in hand. The action upon the habeas corous writs was most unfortunate, both for the people and the prisoners. If the latter are innocent, they are placed in a position where they cannot give their statements to the public; if they are guilty, a well arranged battery of questions might have forced something like a confession. The action of Judge Brady in taking the matter out of the hands of the Coroner was altogether unparalleled in the history of criminal law, and but few jurists would dare to take the responsibility of interfering with a Coroner's inquest. The temperary detention of certain parties as witnesses in case; of this kind is common, and is often rendered absolutely necessary to the proper execution of the duties of the jury. Judge Brady has obtained an unpleasant notoriety in this matter, and it will adhere to him for the remainder of his days.

With regard to the lawyers, neither Mr. Capror nor Mr. Clinton have any right to examine the witnesses or to speak one word to the jury. We cannot blame the last named advocate for his zeal and devotion to the interests of his clients. but we can see no reason why Mr. Capron has assumed to conduct the investigation. The Coroner might perhaps call in a magistrate to assist him in examining the witnesses, but Mr Capron is not a magistrate. He is simply acting as a prosecuting attorney, and only impedes the progress of the investigation, which has been a series of blunders throughout. We advise the Coroner to do his own work as quickly as possible, and then leave the matter in the hands of the Grand Jury and the District Attorney, where we

hope for something better than a repetition of THE LATEST NEWS. the blunders which have called down upon this inquisition the scorn and contempt of the whole community.

The Commercial Prospect for the Year. We desire to call public attention to the fact that the imports of foreign goods into this port during last week, exceeded six and a quarter miltion of dollars, sch an importation has never been known before; and if we are moderately prudent, it will not be known again for many year. The whole importation for the year-a the port of New York-foots up somewhat over \$26,000,000, against about \$18,000,000, up to same date in last year.

On the other hand, our exports, though slight y increased, fall far short of balancing this import. The total export from this port from New Year to the end of the first week in February was only \$8,444,130, against \$7,356,289 during same period last year. Our commercial operation with the foreign world during these five or six weeks has therefore left us in the world's debt nearly eighteen millions of dollars.

In former times, it mattered but little to ge nto debt with Europe. When the old United States Bank lasted, it would bridge over the gulf between the remittances of one year and those of the next, and our foreign creditors having nothing to gain, but on the contrary everything o lose by pressing us, prudently waited our convenience. But these times are changed Under the operation of the reigning system, we are liable, and ought to expect to pay up every dollar that we owe square within the tweetemonth And some years we have done so. Not in money for we have never spared enough to make up the difference between our purchases and our sales. But in bonds and paper securities, which have been taken in England at more or less of depre ciation, and have, like the old United States Bank helped us bridge over the gulf of insolvency. The worst feature of the present prospect is the certainty that this resource will not now avail us : that Europeans are growing shy of anything but first mortgage bonds, and will not touch stocks at any price; and, that, after all, even in brisk times, we cannot sell much more in Europe than will pay the interest on the bonds and stocks now held there-say thirty-five millions a year.

If the cotton and corn crops were certain to be large, we might look with less alarm on an increased expenditure in foreign luxuries. But, as to the former, we know that it will fall nearly one-third below an average: and, if the latter be large, all that can be said is that the old saw about "a lean following two fat crops" is at fault. For two years, our land has teemed and run over with agricultural wealth, most of which we have sold at highly remunerative prices: enght we not now to expect a reverse?

Perhaps the most dangerous of all the charac eristics of the prospect at present is the perfect ir of composure and confidence which marks very one. The whole business world has made ts mind up to an era of wonderful prosperity every man you meet tells you that we are going to bave three very prosperous years. This confi dence, which is balf the battle in a commercial point of view, will go far to realize its own predictions. When everybody is a bull, everybody buys paper, and business extends in ratio of the expansion. We may therefore take for granted that the prosperity so clearly foreseen by the oracles of Wall and South streets will not come to an end as soon as it might, but that it will gather strength from its own progress, and be very likely to last as long as its prophets foretell. namely till near the close of Mr. Buchanan's Presidential term.

We call this a dangerous feature of the prospect. For, though prosperity cannot exist without doing good, and many families and communities will benefit largely by the era of commercial activity into which we are entering, the more that activity progresses beyond the actual capacity of the country to absord, and reproduce. the more fatal will be the revulsion when it comes. We may add, by way of explanation or illustration, that an import of over six millions in a week at one port alone is far beyond the country's capacity to absorb, and that the consequence of such an importation is as clear as would be that of unbounded extravagance in an individual. Indeed, the parallel holds good throughout. Very few men ruin themselves from poverty. It is when riches come to turn the head and corrupt the heart that the danger of reckless extravagance, debt, pover y and hardship begins. Just so with nations. So long as the national trade is quiet, the production moderate, and the consumption within corresponding bounds, great periods of revulsion need hardly be apprehended. But when prosperity comes, when the ships increase in the port, the bales in the warehouse, and the barrels on the wharf, then comes the risk for trouble: for then begins the peril of extravagance, fast living, and disregard of order and economy. Into such a period are we now entering.

THATREES'S CONCERN -The official programme Thalberg's new series of concerts, to commence at Ni-bio's salcon, next Monday, is published elsewhere. The great plantst will be assisted by Madame d'Augri, in Italian music, Madame Johanness, in German songs, Mrs E. L. Davenport, the accomplished tragedjense, in res § logs from the English poets, and Mr. Joseph Burke in solin solor. The programme is exceedingly tempting.

City Intelligence. ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STRANTEG -On Monday foresoon, as the steam tug loiss was about to make fast to the steamship Falcon, for the purpose of towing her to the floating dock, she ran under a hawser with such force as floating dock, she ran under a hawser with such force as to completely carry away her pilot house, which was thrown violently upon Captain J. L. Greton, of the loias, and jammed him between the gallows frame and the wreck. He was extrinated as speedily as possible, and was found insensible from the lajury he sustained. He shortly after revived and was conveyed to his residence. We learn that his injuries, though of a serious nature, are not considered dangerous. Mr. Roberts, one of the harbor pilots, was also slightly injured by the socident.

MAYOR WOOD ON THE LOOK OUT FOR DELENGERST POLICE their duty, if he can make them. There has been many complaints as to their remissions, especially in Broadconduct. On Monday he walked up Broadway, and personally inspected the posts where the policem sonally inspected the posts where the policemen should be stationed, and found that out of twesty seven only one "star" was on duty as far as he could see. Yesterday he ascertained the names of the parties who were missing from their poets, and suspended them from duty unit their trial will take place before the Police Commissioners, who will sit to-day. Yesterday the twenty-six alliged delinquent parties came before the Clerk, fir. Robertson, and made their statements, which will be iaid before the Commissioners. This circumstance shows that the police must attend to their duty or give up their situations.

the celebration of Washington's Eiribday on the 224 of February last, by the "frience of civil and religious lib-February last, by the "friends of civil and religious liberty," by a banquet at the Astor House. A meeting of the members of this association has been held at the Astor House, at which Governor Edward C. West, Fresdent, Richard B. Cennolly, Esq., Treasurer, and William E. Rebinson, Esq., Secretary, were re-elected officers of the association for the present year. The banquet this year will be given again on the 23d inst, at the Astor House, and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Senator of the United States from Hilnois, has accepted an invitation to be present, and respond to the principal tosat of the evening, "The Memory of Washington." Instinguished citizens of all parties are to be invited as guests upon the occasion. The rapidity with which the tickets for this celebration are taken to, indicate that the present celebration are taken to, indicate that the present celebration are taken to.

BY PROITING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—THE DALLAS-CLAREN DON TREATY—ME. BUCHANAN'S VIEWS. LANGASTER, Peb. 10, 1857.

The stand taken by Southern men in favor of J. Giano, Cabinet, supported by a home influence, and the intimate relations which for years have existed between the Predent elect and Mr. Jones, it is supposed may place the gentleman among the Freeldent's constitutional advisors.

Senator Br ght has been effered the post of Secretary of the Interior, and he has accepted the place. The like honor has been tendered to Mr. Clifford. The position amigned him is Attorney General of the United States.
Mr. Cobb is now spoken of for Secretary of State. That,
however, is not definitely fixed upon. If a decade were taken from the age of Senator Cass, he would be put in the place of Mr. Marcy. His physical inability to perform the duties of the station is the only reason that deters Mr. Buchanan from choosing him. This version is from the President himself, who has a high estimate of the Black from off the Supreme Bench of this State at the present critical period in its political history. That is one reason why the Judge's claims for a Cabinet appointment have been postponed—but this is doubted by some.

It now leaks out that the recent visit of Mr. Buchanau

Washington had other objects than that of obtaining pformation upon the subject of the selection of prope persons for Cabinet appointments. One was to enter his protest against the ratification of the Central American reaty, which he is most unmistakably opposed to in all is more prominent features. The sending of this treaty o a committee was in part the work of Mr. Bochanan who has thus vindicated his course upon Central Ameri fr. Buchanan has put upon record to private friends his views upon the recent treaty with Great Britain in tentical with those which he expressed to Lord Claren den in his discussion with that distinguished English statesman. He now views the attempt to fasten upon bit administration a different construction of our nation. Frights as unfair, and hence his active opposition to the certainty. The President must have some one to des with this question whose views accord more nearly with his own. Who that man will be is not fixed definitely. but circumstances point to Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, New York, as most thely to be chosen. Hon. John Sh tion, but other work is appropriated to him. Spain is hi

with the Consulate at Liverpool. This will run athwar the path of Col. Robert Tyler, whose vision took in that and pay with that at Liverpool, and hence there m no danger of a difficulty on this account.

From Albany. THE SUPPLY BILL VETOED BY GOV. KING.

ALEASY, Feb. 10, 1857. the fact will probably be sent in to-morrow. It is pro-bable that the Assembly may put the bill through over te Governor's veto, but it is not likely to get a two thirds vote in the Senate.

News from Washington.
THE CONDUCT OF GOV. STEVENS, OF WASHINGTON
TERRITORY, CONDEMNED AND GENSURED—CAPTAIN
GISSON'S CASE UP AGAIN—THE TELEGRAPH BILA GIBSON'S CASE UP AUGUINOTON, Feb. 10, 1887.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1887.

The President communicated to the Senate to-day the correspondence relating to the proclamation of martial law in the Territory of Washington by Governor Stevens, and the arrest of a Judge of said Territory while holding District Court of the United States. The following to a District Court of the United States. The following is the list of papers communicated:—Means. Gibbs and Goldsborough to Mr. Marcy, June 0, 1856; Chief Justice Iander to same, June 7, 1857; Judge Chenoweth to same, June 8, 1856; Means. Gibbs and Goldsborough to same, June 20, 1856; Chief Justice Lander to same, July 20, 854; Mr. Marcy to Gov. Sievens, Sept. 12, 1856. The first five of these communications detail all the

sets and circumstances connected with this extraordipary action of a Territorial Governor, all of which have pelore appeared in the HERALD; and the last one is the Stevens. It is as follows:-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, | WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1866. | t.C.J. STEVENS, GOVERNOR OF THE TI Size I have laid before the President all the docume and papers which you have transmitted to this deposent in explanation of your course in declaring market in some parts of the Territory of Washington. As a full consideration of them he has not been able to a

printed speedily, so great was the anxiety of Senators t secretain the views of the administration, as dischood

presented to the Senate, asking that steps be taken a secure him indemnity of the Netherlands India gove. a the Fast Indian Archipelago. The whole subject - es referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After considerable wrangling, the papers in relation to the election of Secator Fitch, of Indiana, were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill for the improvement of the Ohio river and tu

tributaries occupied the remainder of the session of the

districts. The bill had really a majority in its favor, but the fear of the terrible infliction of hearing it read to aghty five.

reference to the Post Office Committee, and the tarif came up in order. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, presso a general reduction of duties and an opposition to all pro-tection. In reply to a question from Mr. Campbell, of Obto he declared himself in favor of free trade and direct ne occared insect in two of free trace and offer taxation. To this dostrine Mr. Campbell also prodged himself. The present expense of collecting revenue is two million seven hundred thousand dollars.

A rather spicy correspondence has been going on to-day between the Corruption Committee and certain mem-bers of Congress, relative to matters now being investigated. Some rich developements may be expected.

An effort will be made to morrow to re-conside Office Committee. If they fall to re-consider, the bill may

be considered as virtually dead.

Senator Bright left here to day for Wheatland. What's up? A gentleman who arrived here this evening from

relecting his Fremier.

The House Committee on Fost Offices and Fost Roads considered to day the bill now before them to renew the is thought they will report favorable to these bills. wealth residing in New York saking Congress to ive them the privilege of establishing a line of steamers to ply monthly between San Francisco, touching at the Ar's and scross to Australia, touching at the Society shands, thence to Paname—the steamers to be cond for war purposes and subject to purch

The administration are in hot water in reference to the defeat of the Dallas-Clarenden treaty. The Cabinet had quite a pretracted session to day upon the matter, and they are extremely puzzled to knew what course to pursue. Marcy is at his wits' ends.

The Freshets.

ALBANY, Feb. 10-P. M.
The weather is cold and stormy. Lois Montez and her sister, who have been playing an engagement here, engaged a beatman to day to take them across the river in a shift. They were the first that have crossed the river since the storm. On the second trip across the three men in the best get exhausted and were carried

away down the stream below the city. The fire bells were rung in order to call out assistance, but fortunately, when the men had been carried some distance down the river, they were esabled to guide the boat to a spot where it struck the loc without injury, and the men were reacued from the Greenbush side. They have not attempted to return, but will come by way of froy. Business is partially resumed or the south of Broadway. Much suffering is anticipated from the cold.

The passengers who left New York by the Hudson river road on Monday morning reached here at a co'clock this evening. Some of them crossed the river a shift at great hazard, among whom were Senators Brooks, Petty and Kelly. The track for miles from Albany is covered, and in some paces torn up. The passengers got to Livingston creek, five miles north of Hadson, and from thence meet of them walked to Oak Hill, where they got sleight for Greenbush. A portion of them went round by the way of Troy.

THE FRESHET AT OSWEGO

The six vessels which were loosed from their moorings on Sunday morning by the freshet, and driven into the

on Sunday morning by the freshet, and driven into the lake, were found near Port Ontario, and five of them brought into port this morn ng.

The Beile Aukins and Wide Awake were nearly full of water, and in coming into the harbor touched the bottem, when the former sank in deep water. The Wide Awake was thrown on her beam eads by a heavy sea, and has gone athore near the fort. Both will be a total loss. The Virginia, at the last account, was in the los below Ontario. The wind is now the ring a heavy gale. [Additional particulars of the disasters resulting from he freshets throughout the country, are given on the

Navigation at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1866. The steamers Whitney, from Boston, and Georgia, the vessels in the lower bay in a safe coedition. The ship Samuel Russell has been got off and towed into Hampton roads. Our harbor is now fully oponed, and five steamers went out to day, including two for New York and one for Boston. The Norfolk boats will re-sume their trips to morrow. We have received no mail from the East to-day, the Susquehanna being impassible.

Condition of the Western Railroads. MILWAUKIE, Feb. 10, 1857.

light, and are repaired. Trains are running regu

FORD DV Lac. Feb. 10, 1857.

No trains are leaving. We have nothing autheatic concerning the stale of the roads.

GALEVA, Feb. 10, 1857.

The main line train was sent out this morning. Forces have been stationed at the breaks to transfer beggage and passengers. No freights received.

CINCAGO, Feb. 10, 1857.

No trains are running on the Fulton, Burlington and Rock Island roads, but it is expected that they will be in running condition to morrow. The Alten and St. Louis trains are running regularly. The Illinois Central and Chicago branch roads are unsigned, and the damage to the maine line read has been slight. The Michigan Southern road has scutained no damage, and over the Michigan Central road trains are running regularly, with a change at the Ypeilanti bridge.

The thermomeser stood here this morning at zero.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 3d inst., and the City of Mexico to January 29. The Potosi insurgents had

NEW ORIBANS, Feb. 9, 1887.

been beaten and dispersed. Strong fears are felt in Lower California of another filibuster invasion from San News from Rio Janetre BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1867. By the arrival of the bark Blue Wing we have Rio Janeire dates to the 24th of December. The stock of flour then on hand was 53,000 parrels, and it was impossible force sales at any reasonable reduction. Mederate

sales of coffee were making at previous quotations market continuing to gain strength, but without any ac-toal advence in rates. The brig Japonica salled from Rio Janeiro on the 17th for Philadelphia, and the

brigantine Forcet for New York on the same day. The ark Virginia also sailed for New York on the 23d. News from the Plains St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1867. Additional advices from the Plains have been received letention of eight days, owing to terrible storms and in nule back. The passengers and men suffered greatly

tidings. The Indians report him killed Cotton Presses Destroyed at Mobile. MONIES, Feb. 9, 1857, The Shippers', Planters', Hunt's and Mongomery cotto

troops had been sent to protect it. The party sent in search of Indian Agent Dodge had returned without

resses were burned yesterday, and from 10,000 to Collision on the Pacific Railroad.

A collision occurred on the Pacific Rairroad on Satarday ight. One passenger car was demolished and a German oy hilled. Several of the passengers were more or less lyared.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Editor.

Patrason, N. J., Feb. 10, 1857.

Mr. Reynolds, editor of the Democrat, left this city on
Saturday last for New York, on business, and designed
returning home on Monday morning. He left Savery's flotel, in Brekman street, early on that morning, but has not
since been heard of. Any information of him will be
most thankfully received by his family here, and by the
proprietors of the Democrat.

Supposed Case of Poisoning.

Borron, Feb. 10, 1887.

Hosen J. Gardner, Postmaster at Eingham, died last week under circumstances that lead to the belief that he was poisoned. The matter is being investigated. Boston Weekly Bank Statement

Marine Disasters.

SHIF J. H. WHITNEY DISMASTED.

CHARLETON, Feb. S, 1867.

The ship J. H. Whitney, from New Orienna for Liver
pool, was spoken yesterday, off St. Heiena, dismantes
and leaking badly. The steamer Dudley was sent to her
assistance. Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HEZERIAH C. WILLIAMS,
LIVERPOOL, N. S. Feb. 10, 1857.
The ship Hezekiah Williams, with a valuable cargo
from Liverpool, England, for Philadelphis, went ashore
on Saturday night as Fort Joil. She bliged and her maste
are gone. The crew were saved.

united States Supreme Court.

Wassistron, Feb. 9, 1887.

Case No. 59.—The United States vs. the Otty Rank of Golumbus. Argued by Attorney General Cushtag for plantiffs, and by Mr. Stanberry for the defendants.

February 18, 1897.

Case No. 41.—Horatic R. Stater vs. Charies Emerson.

Judge Milean delivered a decision reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusestis, with costs, and remanding the onese with directions to award ventre/fecial de sovo.

Case No. 284.—N. Clark vs. B. C. Clarke et al. On appeal from the United States for New Hampshire. On motion of counsel for, the appelless, the cause was dockested and dismissed with costs.

Schember 19. 286.—In the matter of Ferdinand Clark, a bankrupt. On appeal from the Circuit Court of New Hampshire. On motion of counsel for the sessione, the appeal was dockested and dismissed with costs.

One No. 57.—The United States vs. Domingo Vincente Peratts. Argument commenced for appelless. Peralta. Argument tinued for appellee.

Markets.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 10, 1887.

Stocks stondy. Pennsylvania 5's, 85; Reading Railroad, 40%; Long lained Railroad, 13%; Morris Ganal, 15%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48%;

New Orleans, Feb. 9, 1887.

Sales of cotton to day 5,000 bales. Quotations 12%; a

Sales of cotton to day 5,000 bales. Quotations 12% a 12%. Holders now demand higher prices. Molasses, 62c.; mess pork, \$19 50.

Charletto, Feb. 7, 1857.

Raies of cotton to-day 3,000 bales, at advancing prices. Months, Feb. 6, 1857.

The Advertiser's market circular reports that the receipts of the past week were 18,000 bales, against 25,000 bales in the same period last year. The stock on hand is 180,000 bales. The increased receipts over the same same inst year, 10,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 12% c.

THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1867.

THE MANNER OF ELECTING SENATORS.

Mr. PEARCE, of Md., gave notice of his intention to intro doce a bill providing for the time and manner electing United States Senators by the Legalatures

Additional documents have been received relative to the proclamation of martial law in Washington Torritory by Gov. Stevens.

Mr. Ruen (dem.), Texas, moved the reference of the credentials of Mr. Fitch, the proceedings of the Senata and the protest of the members of the House of Representatives of Indiana relative thereto, to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. foouse, (dem.) of Gs., desired that these papers might be referred to a select committee. The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary had indicated his preference for that ourse, and in addition to that this sommittee had had two or three cases of that character before them this season. The Committee on the Judiciary had a good deal of business before them now, and for one he should not be extremely anxious to consider this question in preference to the other business a bready be

had a good deal of business before them now, and for one he should not be extremely anxious to consider this question in preference to the other business already be fore them.

Mr. Tovorn, (dem.) of Conn., thought that the subject ought to be referred to a select rommittee, composed in part of gentlemen of the opposite party.

Mr. Ruek disliked to hear the instanations which frequently had been made that the Judiciary Committee was sublivey composed of the political friends of the sitting member. That committee, he believed, would rammit any question impartially, with the desire to do no more nor less than equal and exact justion.

Mr. Grekk differed from Mr. Ruek. It was his impression that both sides had expressed their confidence in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Saward. (rep.) of N. Y., believed that the committee was as impartial as any other in the body, and that the republican party were entirely willing to entrust this question to their hands.

Mr. Buylin, (dem.) of S. C., did not object to examinating question to their hands.

Mr. Buylin, (dem.) of S. C., did not object to examinating this question from any distruct of his own impartially; but he thought it would be better to raise a selection to minimal the committee, consisting of at least ten members, to decide all cases of contested elections.

Mr. CRITENDES, of Ky, and that if the select committee be raised in this particular case, it might be supposed that it was designed to a compilab a special purpose, whereas a reference of the question to the ordinary standing committee was the usual course, and could not be objected to by either side of the chamber.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. E., sustained Mr. Ruek's metion.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. E., sustained Mr. Ruek's metion.

motion

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill, said the Indiana Leginiature was now in session, and would soon adjourn not to
meet again for two years. It was consequently important that this question should be disposed of an accor,
as possible, in order that if the titting member should
be declared not entitled to his seat, the Legislatured
might have an opportunity to elect some one in place.

mocracy in upholding the constitution of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL responded that the committees were is formed at the commencement of the present season, and then all the members of the Judiciary Committee were, understood to be supporters of the present season, and then all the members of the Judiciary Committee were understood to be supporters of the present administration. If the Senator from Connecticut (Foucey) resistent of the organization of the committees at the first reason of this Congress he might be correct, but the committees were again a elected at the commencement of the present session. He should like to know, however, whether the Senator from Connecticut meant to say that any member of the Senate was not an upholder of the constitution for whom did he allude? He (Mr. Trumboll) claimed to be as firm an upholder of the constitution of the country as the Senator from Connecticut or any there Senator on this floor. That Senator had no right to set himself up, or the party with whom he soited, as the only supporters of the constitution which all the Senators were sworn to support. Did he mean to intimate that he was in favor of putting men on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee? If sock men, were fit to go on a select committee were they not equally fit to serve on a regular standing committee?

Mr. Toccur remarked that he had alluded to the course of two gentlemen on the Judiciary Committee, Mensers. Seyer and Tocubs, who within the past two years had been led from a regard to the constitution to act with the dem

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1867.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill ter a struggle of its foce to kill and its friends to save the measure, it was tabled, by 96 against 85.

The Semate's Submar.ne Telegraph bill was taken up. ... Mr. Washnunn, of Ill., moved to lay the matter on the

Committee of the Whole on the State of the Unics. Diesting reed to, by \$3 against 101.

The question was then taken on committing the bill to the Post Office Committee, and decided in the affirmative, p. by \$9 against \$7.

The House these went into committee on the Tariff bill. If Mr. Botcs, (dem.) of \$8.0, and in June, 1856, there, will be a surplus revenue of \$34,000,000 in spite of the extravagant appropriations of the last few years—bench the necessity of reducing the revenue. He assorted that a since 1852 there had been paid to manufacturers by institute taxation a thousand ratilious of dollars, and carrents to condemned the protective policy. In reply to a question from Mr. Campbell of Ohio, he said he savcessed free trade and direct taxation, and he taw nothing which would contribute more to the grandeur of the country. The substitute which he chored for the tariff bill was a step in that direction. Two steps more and we shall have free trade.

Mr. Granour, (rep.) of N. Y., advocated a protective policy, and particularly referred to the articles of weekens.

by Mr. Mr. Levenue without removing public burdens, and was highly protective. He advocated a reduction of the duties in all the schedules of the act of 1846.

Mr. Krilff, (dem.) of N. Y., defended the Northern democracy from the charges that they did not make distinct insues in the Presidential election, and said that they citizens of foreign birth had never proved reofensit to the land of their adoption, while the policy of the American party was calculated to allemate their attachment to be seen.

the soil.

Mesers. CARPBELL, of Ohio, and KRENET, spiritedlyresponded. The latter opposed the Tariff bill, particularly in that part reducing the duty on home.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., made a speech is defense of the
fishing bounties.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

ALRANY, Feb. 10, 1867. The bill providing for the protection of the wives and bildren of drunkards was reported upon favorably.

The annual report of the State Medical Seciety was pre-

Mr. SPENCER presented the reply of the Commis

Mr. Stranger presented the reply of the Commissioners appointed to lay out the Connecticut boundary line, showing the total expense to be \$4,463 22.

Mr. CUTIME gave notice of a bill making banking capital and the real estate of individual bankers habie to itazation to the same extent as that of incorporated banks, and not eitherwise.

Mr. Richarnow introduced a bill authorising all judicial if officers, while sating in the capacity of such, to preserve more, and punish contempt.

A bill was introduced providing that the amenat of \$40,000 shall be appropriated annually for the State Agricultural Society, whether such sum remains in the income of the United States deposit fund or not.

Mr. Pattersace introduced a bill giving the Judges districted on the sum of the sum of the propriate of age to the Pentientiary or State Prison.

The bills relative to the storage of guppo wder in New York, and for the relief of the Consumption Hospital were debated and progress reported.

AIRANY, Peb. 10, 1867.

General order day.

The Brooklyn water bill was ordered to a third reading. Committee of the Whole.

The bill authorizing the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Scuate, of three State Tax Commissioners was taken up in Committee of the Whole and

missioners was taken up is Committee of the Whole and progress reported.

The bill to reorganize the Warden's office in the port of New York was then debated.

Mr. Foor presented a remonstrance against the bill from merchants and ship owners of New York, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress on the bill.

Motion carried.

otion carried.
No other posicess of interest was done.